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Miscellaneous fishery products.

Probably all food fish taken in Alaska have a limited commercial use. In some measure, this limited utilization may be due to a lack of suitable fishing gear required for the capture of a considerable quantity of fish, but as the quality of the somewhat neglected species becomes known, a demand for them will be created which in turn will cause attention to be given to an improvement in methods of fishing whereby production may be augmented.

Prominent among these little utilized species are the smelt, ling cod, eulachon, tomcod, flatfish, and atka fish. The atka fish, or greenling, is a fish of recognized food value and one whose exploitation is worth undertaking. That it is not known to be generally abundant except in the extreme western part of Alaska, particularly the Aleutian Islands, is a factor which must be reckoned with in connection with the possibility of its development into a fishery of commercial importance. The isolation of the region is sufficient to close it to that class of operators who would be most likely to do the prospecting or pioneering. At present, only residents of the region, or companies established in other industries in western Alaska have access to the most promising fields, as the cost of laying down supplies at Unalaska with the means now provided by public carriers would be prohibitive. Excepting one company, none of those engaged in the salmon industry in western Alaska, has attempted to develop the atka fish fields, and it is not likely that any of them will be come interested along that line. The companies engaged in the cod industry may find opportunity to investigate the possibilities of an atka fish fishery, but, all things considered, the

early development of a fishery of importance is not promising.

In 1917, the total production of miscellaneous fishery products was 114,167 pounds, valued at \$2,247.

Red Rock Cod

The red rock cod continues to grow in popular esteem as a food fish, as indicated by the fact that a considerable quantity was frozen by the ~~Borth Fisheries Co.~~ and the ~~New England Fish Co.~~ by the larger companies operating cold storage plants in Alaska. With the establishment of a trade in red rock cod, fishermen will find it profitable to save all such fish, which heretofore have been dumped in ^{not only because the fish were valuable} large numbers in order that all space in the fishing vessels might be filled with habitat.

The production in 1917 was 150,453 pounds, valued at 3696, as compared with 45,200 pounds in 1916, valued at \$1,294. of that amount, ~~produced in~~ ~~1917~~, 19350 pounds were sold fresh

as a result of this hearing, an order
was promulgated on December 29, 1917,
restricting in several ways commer-
cial fishing in the Copper River
and the waters of its delta. This order
became effective January 1, 1918.

valued at \$2621
for ~~\$169~~ \$1,075, and 131,103 pounds
were frozen.

~~Ling Cod.~~

~~Ling Cod~~

Shrimps.

The Alaskan Glacier Sea Food Company,
pickled 65000 pounds of shrimps,
valued at 3400, at Petersburg,
Alaska. This output is slightly
less than in 1916 when the
total value of shrimp fishery products
was \$3750.

Crabs

No more delectable food is taken
from the waters of Alaska than the
crabs. Although widely distributed,
they are not taken commercially
to any extent, and but two localities

are reported as having produced any,
a total of 360 dozen, valued ^{\$}500,
were taken at Senakee, while 50
dozen, value at ^{\$}125, were obtained at
Cordova. The production for the
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Miscellaneous Fishery Products.

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atka mackerel.

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that any of them will become interested
along that line. The companies engaged
in ^{the} food industry may find oppor-
tunities to investigate the possibility
of an arctic mackerel fishery, but
all things considered, the early develop-
ment of a fishery of importance
contributing an appreciable quantity
of products to nation's food supply
is not bright.

Minor Fisheries

Trout

An appreciable ^{increase} in the production of Dolly Varden and steelhead trout in Alaska in 1917 is noted worthy in that the value of these products is \$16,896, as compared with \$6,935 in 1916.

The Midnight Sun Packing Company at Kotzebue Sound canned 1064 cases of Dolly Varden and pickled 144 barrels of the same species. The quantity of ^{pickled frozen} trout shipped from southeast Alaska was less than in 1916.

Products of the Alaska Trout Fishery in 1917

Section and Species	Frozen		Fresh		Pickled		Canned	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Barrels	Value	Cases	Value
<u>Southeast Alaska</u>								
Dolly Varden	2470	141	28697	2836			3	18
Steelhead	5328	560	6471	481				
<u>Total</u>	7798	701	35168	3317			3	18
<u>Central Alaska</u>								
Dolly Varden					17	255	269	2009
Steelheads							204	152
<u>Total</u>					17	255	293	2161
<u>Western Alaska: Dolly</u>								
Dolly Varden					137	1644	1112	8800
Steelheads								
<u>Total</u>	7798	701	35168	3317	174	1899	1408	10979
<u>Grand Total</u>								

Sablefish

The production of sablefish, or black cod as it is commonly known, was ~~quadrupled~~^{triple} in Alaska in 1917, thus indicating that this highly nutritious fish is ~~coming into favor~~ⁱⁿ and that there is an increasing demand for it with ~~improved market conditions provided for its sale.~~

In 1916, a total of 304,141 pounds, valued at \$11,185, was produced, while in 1917, the production amounted to 1,020,490 pounds, valued at \$38,303, an increase in quantity of 716,349 pounds and in value of \$27,118.

Shipment of Sablefish from Alaskan Waters in 1916

Condition	Pounds	Value
Fresh	305,804	9695
Frozen	574,715	21989
Pickled	139,971	6619
	1,020,490	38,303